A Short

ANSWER

TO

A Malicious Pamphlet, called, A Reply; Written by John Gadbury, the King of England's Juggler, and Astrologer in Ordinary to the Pope, to help on the work.

His Gadbury being a new Convert to Popery, hath to admiration armed himself with a vast Stock of Impudence and Villany; and these being joined to Folly and Lying. makes the Fellow the more Eminent and Notorious : as if these qualifications were inherent principles to his new Religion. And now he appears barefaced in defending Popery, pretending to write a Reply by way of Answer to an Almanack for the Year 1687, defignedly writ to ridicule and oppose that Lying Religion. And this Reply of his is nothing elfe but a bundle of lies and forgeries, to abuse the Author of that Almanack without the least ground imaginable, to give Popery a Recommendation to the World, and to vindicate the villanous Agents in the present defign of Subverting the Government and Religion of England. in this Answer, I shall omit the taking notice of the major part of his Nonfense and Lies, as being not worth my pains, nor the Readers time to examine; and imploy these few Pages to examine and refute those things that are more remarkable, the rest being easie and obvious to every impartial man: and in the first place, I will give you a Character of the Fellow, that you may thence guess at his Credit in every thing else that he pretends like a Champion to defend, Ex pede Hercules.

First then, This Fellow was by his Father brought up in the Doctrine of the Church of England while he was young; and in this he continued for some years: but after he came to London [as he tells us in his Doctrine of Nativities] he shook off that, and went among the Presbyterian and Independent Congregations, and followed them so long, that he says [in that Book] they made him almost mad by preaching up the Doctrine of Free Grace. So that

he then began to think of inquiring after a new Religion.

And the first that he pircht upon, and best pleased his vicious Inclinations, was that prophane Persuasion called Ramters, Familists, or sweet Singers of Israel, a fort of profuse debauched Atheists, at that time very numerous: and to this he was Converted for as the Cant then was, Begotten in the Faith] by Abiezer Cope, whole Piety and Reverence to a Deity may be guest at by this Expression of his, who when he was committed to Newgate by the Parliament for spreading his damnable Herefie, and being brought to the Prifon door, he fet his Arms on kembo, and faid, Be thou opened thou Everlasting doors, and let the King of Glory come in. And by the way, as he was carried to Prison, our Juggler hung on his Coachfide to beg his Bleffing, calling him Father; and in this pious profession Fack grew in a short time so good a Proficient, that at London-wall [being more than half drunk] he undertook to preach, his Text being thele Words, And Jephthah was the Son of a Harlot, ludges x1. ver. I.

This Religion, after some time, grew out of Fashion with our Juggler, and then he was again upon the hunt for a new one: and as it happened, Cromwel had then taken upon him the Government, and Jack began to think of learning the Art of Whineing, that he might Cant at Whitehall; for he is certainly [as all Sycophants are] always, and in all times, of the Government side, be it never so base and lawless. And to this end he began to ingratiate himself there, and make friends to Cromwel that he might be permitted to dedicate his Doctrine of Nativities to him; but in this he was prevented to his great grief: and I am credibly informed, that he had promised all that a base Fellow could to be a Creature in that Government to the best of his power, but was not accepted.

Cromwel being dead, and the King likely to return, he then began to fet up for a Church of England-man and Loyalty, complaining of his hard usage in the time of Rebellion; and then it was Charles the Martyr at every word. In this Course and Cant he went on for some years, railing at the Rebels in defence of the Church of England, as now he doth at the Church of England in defence of Popery; till he was taken notice of by the men then in Power. In the Year 1666, he removed to Westminster, and turned a Whitehall Broker, which in plain terms is a Pimp; in which Profession he did mighty well. And having used

tised the Trade a few Years, and found the Inclination of the Court, he began to abuse Parliaments among those he durst trust [of whom I was one, we then being intimate,] to cry up the Kings Absolute Power, and ridicule all and every thing that was against Popery; which indeed at that time was a great Argument to me, that Popery was growing upon us; for I then thought he spoke the true Language of Whitehal. And now the Fellow began to grow intimate with Popish Priests, in whose Company I have been with him, he then hoping to make me as very a R——— as himself; to accomplish which, and bring me off from my Principles, he would often tell me that Religion was nothing else but a Cheat, a Bugbear, and a meer trick of State.

About the Year 1677, and forwards, he then being intimate with that worthy Matron Mrs. Cellier, Midwife to the Popish Plot, and his Kinswoman, whose Narrative he afterwards writ; she came to him to ask an Astrological Question, and that was, Whether Dangersield was sit to be trusted or not? Trusted, to do what? to Kill the King. No, No, but to know whether Dangersield was fit to be trusted to get in her Husbands Debts, who was a Bankrupt, and had never a penny owing to him. But this was the sham Question that she told the Council, to excuse her self.] So Dangersield was trusted, and his business was to Kill the King; and this by Gadbury's direction, as you may see at large in Danger-

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In 1679, our Squire was for that committed to the Gate house, where he used, in my hearing, to rail often against his Cozen Cellier, calling her Whore and Bitch, and faid, the had ruined him, and had undoubtedly been hanged if he had come to his Tryal; which to prevent, he fent a large Bribe to Sir T. D. to defire him to procure his Pardon. But that Gentleman's honesty and integrity was above Bribery; and befides he knew I by what he had confeit before the Council too much of his Villany to be concerned in his Pardon, and fo refused. Then he sent 100 Guinea's to the late Lord Anglefry to beg the same thing of him, to which his Lordship condescended; and by his Endeavour his Pardon was past, and he pleaded it in Westminster-Hall the Hillary Term following, and so escaped hanging at that time; and when he came out of Prison he was by the Papists presented with 200 pound for his faithful Service in the Cause, because he had confest so little of the design. Now pray consider, What Frotestant Prince or Princess can be safe in England while this Fellow remains unbanished or unhanged; for he that did confederate with Popish Villains like himself to murder CHARLES the Second, for no other reason but because they supposed him to be a Protestant; will undoubtedly do it to those that he is sure are so, and make less scruple of it too, because it is

to ferve the holy Cause in their hopeless condition.

In 1685 on Sept. 9. two Romanists and my self being at his house, he shewed us a Popish Bishops Picture, and said, that now the true Religion was coming in again, it was no crime to shew an honest mans picture; with divers such Expressions, that were undeniably sufficient to prove him a Papist; for if Popery were the true Religion, he was a grand fool if he were not of it, if he did intend to be faved: but besides this, he hath in divers of his late Scriblings, and especially his Reply, given many good Reasons sufficient to prove him a declared Papist. So that this is the fourth time he hath found it convenient to change his opinion: and the fifth time he Renegado-like hath changed his Religion, as if he made a Trade of it. So that now he is reduced to the principles of his original Spawn, his Mother being a Papist, of whom I could tell you a pleasant Story, to shew that he still retains the principles of her infatiate lust. However, the Papists have the honor to see this worthy member added to their Church, he that is as great a blemish to the Protestant Religion as Sam. Parker is, and both of them a Icandal to any but that of Rome.

I should first come to answer his Popish Objections and lying Assertations in the Months, but that they are so notorious and impudent, that whosoever reads will guess at the man, and his meanings; for he is to oppose all that I have wrie, and give it the Lye, that he may the better incourage the foolish Papists, and others converted in the great work, that the Gentleman you wot of will not dye in October next, that is, in 1638. for on his life or death depends the whole Affair; and for all his noise he now makes, he will tell you a year hence, about the time he is to change his Religion again,

that he knew it too, but would not speak of it.

He idicules and denies the Hurrycane at Whitehall in March and April last, when there was such a turning out of the Court Officers almost to Admiration. He denies Ireland to be in distress, as I mentioned it in the Month of May: he quarrels with and denies the Defeat of the Turk, which I predicted in July: he denies the quarrel and difference at Rome, which I predicted in August, which was the time that the Quietists made the first noise, and the Cardinals bearded the Pope about it. He also denies the preferment of a Right-lined Clergy-man in Ostober, which I predicted; but he forgets the Popish B. of Chester being sent to Oxford in Commission at that time. In December I predicted Persecution; but he says there neither was nor could be any such thing: I wonder what he calls turning out so many brave learned men at Magdalen College, and forbidding them

to Exercise all and every part of the Ministerial Function, or to be Tutors, Schoolmasters, &c. and all because they would not perjure themselves and turn Papists; is not this persecution? No, no; 'tis Popish Mercy and Kindness.

This is but a short Answer to his twelve months, which I beg him to accept, and promise to give him a Longer as soon as I come to

England. Some of the same that Collonel Mansel gave him.

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The Chronology afferted, and the Lying Juggler refuted in all his Objections, &c.

Dage 2. Since Phocas Murdered his Master.— Here the fellow begins with a flourish, and makes an offer as if he intended to Huff us into submission: and calls in Platina and Heylyn for his Authors. As if by asking whether I had ever seen them, were Authority enough for the people to rely on what he says. But I will take the pains to examin him, and in doing that, I will prove him a Lyar.

First, he tells us, that Phocas did not make Boniface Pope, but found him so: Secondly, that the Title of Universal Bishop, was given to the Bishops of Rome in the time of Marcian the Emperor, by the Council of Chalcedon. And thirdly, that Phocas did not give, but justly preserved the Title of Universal Bishop to the See of Rome. Which are all three notorious Lyes, as you shall quickly see.

This first is false, because *Phocas* did not find *Boniface* Bishop, but *Boniface* found *Phocas* Emperor: for when *Phocas* had by his Murder got the Empire, *Gregory* the Great sate in the Episcopal Chair, after whom succeeded *Sabinianus*, and *Boniface* succeeded him, so that *Boniface* came to be Bishop of *Rome* [not Pope, observe that] about the fifth year of *Phocas*, as you may see by *Helvicus*: so that *Phocas* was Emperor before *Boniface* was Bishop.

The second is false: because the Council of Chalcedon gave the Bishop of Rome no Power nor Title but that of Primacy: and by vertue of that he was to take place of the Bishop of Constantinople, and all other Bishops in publick and private Affairs, but no Universal Title. And if the Juggler pleaseth to observe, John Bishop of Constantinople had been nibbling at this Universal Title before, in which case Gregory the Great declared that it was Antichristian, and that whosoever assumed that Title, was the fore-runner of Antichrist. So that you see this ignorant fellon knows not how to distinguish between a Primacy of Order and a Universal Jurisdistion;

risdiction; between the Bishop of Rome being acknowledged for the first Bishop, and his claiming to be Universal Bishop over all Churches. The first was granted to the Roman See before, but this last, Boniface the third [alias Antichrist] did first obtain of Phocas the Murderer.

But for a further confirmation of this truth, I have here delivered, let us fee what Heylyn fays, because the Juggler hath made use of his name, and called him into his assistance. He likewise gives all those before Boniface no other Title but Bishops of Rome [pray mark that] and also makes Boniface the first of the Popes, of whose predecessor, Sabinianus, he says this, This is the last of the Roman Bishops, not having that arrogant Title of Universal Bishop or Head of the Church. By all which it is plain, that there was no such Title as Universal Bishop before Boniface the third, nor no Pope till Phocas made him so, by giving him that Antichristian arrogant Title.

The third must naturally be falle, because it is deduced from the two false positions preceding. But here the Juggler doth, as all other Sycophants do, he gives villanous Actions, soft Expressions. He says, Phocas did not give, but justly preserve the Title, &c. but I having spoke so largely before, it is needless to add more about that Point. Only take this short account of Phocas, to shew that I had good reason to express that Chronological Sentence, by the words which he restects on, and

cavils at.

This Phocas was an Officer under the Emperor Mauritius, and having opportunity, he conspired against his Master, and Murdered him, his Wife, and his sive Children, and then by an Interest he made in the Army, was by them Proclaimed Emperor, and finding his Friends sew, and he like to be shaken, he Consederates with the then corrupt Clergy, and with that Antichristian Title he bought them to be his Creatures. So that by a bloody Murdering Emperor, that Antichristian Murdering Brood at Rome was set up: and they still retain their Prophane Murdering Principles, which they Blasphemously call Religion. And this is the Faith and Piety that John Gadbury endeavours to defend.

Pag. 3. Of the Popish Powder Treason, &c. ———— Here the Fellow draws a parallel between this Plot, and that which he calls Oates's; thinking thereby to ridicule it. But as for Oates's, we have now lived to see most part of what he swore prove true; and there can be no question made of the truth of that in 1605. except by Papists, who would not have it believed, and he is one of those. But his main Argument of Objection is, that it

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was a Popish Lord that discovered it, [Mount-Eagle] and therefore it cannot be true. The Fellow here makes a very bad Conclusion, for by his leave that objection fignifies nothing to the truth or falshood of it. But it shews, that all Papilts are not equally wicked, and that there are some in whom Humanity and Moral Principles are too strong for their Religion. Again he fays, had the pretended design took effect, the Powder could not distinguish between Papists and Protestants: that is true; and for that reason they had no mind to Murder Papists with Protestants. which was the occasion of writing the foresaid Lettter: that upon fuch warning that Lord might forbear coming to the House, which fome did, and were afterward questioned for it. But the word pretended shews you what Kidney the Fellow is of: and that he doth not believe it, and indeed he hath often told me that it was nothing else but a trick of King Fames, and the Presbyterians at that time, to Murder the Papilts, which were for that end and purpose drawn in to Colour the thing. But when he speaks of Sir George Wharton, that he fings in Confort with him, it is to tell you that he is a Papitt, for Sir George dyed in that persuision: thus you fee what Cut Throat Villains our Juggler Defends and Justifies.

Pag. 3. Of the Burning of London, and by whom, &c. Here honest Fack takes abundance of pains to excuse the Papilts, and after much shuffling, he concludes the Fanaticks Burned it : and the reason he gives was this, that the Papists would have shewed themselves the most imprudent Men in the World, having their Riches and Relations there, if they should do it; as if the Fanaticks had none there, which perhaps he may perfuade others to, yet knows the contrary himself. But pray observe, he calls all those Fanaticks that were not declared Papills, and that they Burnt the City to anger the King and the Papists. Which if true they were really Fanaticks and mad Men, to burn about twelve thouland of their own Houses, and ruin their Families for no other reason but to anger the King and the Papitls, as this Fool affirms, Ha, ha. ha. And again, rather than have it lye at the Papifts doors [who were the real Authors of it] he Charges it upon God Almighty, in Conjunction with the Fanaticks and the East wind, being all of them Enemies to the King, the Papitts, &c. Whence by his own words you may observe, that he makes two triple Parties, there is God, the Fanaticks, and the East wind, on the one fide; and the King, the Papists, and the Devil, on the other: now what do you think of this Fellow that brings his King in to be a Pariner with the Devil, who is the great Patron and Father of the Lying Populo Faction, and the chief Agent for them in this and all other their

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Works of Darkness——well: but it must be the Fanaticks that burned it, why? Because Lilly had said it was a fit month for defigns against the Government, and the Fanaticks were Enemies to it: so to affist them in the Affair, he brings God Almighty in as a Friend to them, and an Enemy to the King: and yet the Fool says it was burnt out of revenge: and he is so particular as to say it was for the blood of Charles the first. Now were not these Fanaticks wise fellows to burn their own Houses, and ruin themselves to revenge his death, and yet this done in spight to his Son? O you fool, lay your Lyes closer next time.——well: But it seems Nostradamus Prophesied that it should be Burned, and that in revenge too: and you in your Triggs Almanack [Mr. John] gave the best time for its Execution, as you confess your self, and yet for all this we must not believe the Papists Burned it, nor that you

had any hand in it.

But for a close of this Point, I refer the World to the Report of that Worthy Gentleman Sir Robert Brooks, Chairman to the Committee of Parliament, appointed to examin the Caufe, and Authors of that dreadful Fire, which was Printed, where they will find by full Evidence, as clear as the Sun at noon day, by whose Order and Encouragement London was Burnt, and who rid up and down the City in the Fire-time with his Janizaries to Protect and defend the Fire Instruments, and got many of those Men that were taken in the very Act, out of the hands of the Civil Officers, and conveyed them to Whitehal under pretence of securing them in order to a Condign punishment, but instead thereof, they were gratified with peresent Reward, and future Preferment. And that Honorable Gentleman, Sir Robert Brooks, for his fidelity to God and his Country, in discovery of that great Mystery of Iniquity, was afterward by the Order and Contrivance of the same Party that caused London to be Burnt, Murdered in France. All which confidered, I hope none can have the impudence to doubt who Burnt London, except the Authors and Actors in that curfed de-And therefore the impudent Shuffles, Shams, and Excuses of our Scribler Gadbury, to take it off from the Papists, must be a certain Argument to all thinking Men that they, and they only were the Actors and Contrivers thereof: which perhaps a little time may give more light to, and in the mean time I rest satisfied of the truth of what I have here faid: and now what will you think of that fellow that turns Advocate for those Miscreants that Burnt your City, and also wait for an opportunity to Cut your Throats.

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Page 5. That the Papifts Murdered 300000 Protestants in the Kingdom of Ireland - Here Gadbury falls to his old way of quibling again, and gravely tells you, That it must be either lawful or unlawful; if the latter, all good men will bewail the Misfortune; but if the former, he would very fain know how men acting under a lawful Authority, and not going beyond their Commission, can be guilty of Murder. So that at the first dash the Fellow tells us. that they were Murdered by Order; and fays, that it is not Murder if they do not go beyond their Commission. Here he shews himself a right Saint of Rome, and a Cafuist for the Devil. The meaning of his words is no less than this: that if any Popists King shall give a Commission to his Banditi, Jamsaries, or Murderers, to cut the Throats of all his Protestant Subjects; if they do not go beyond that Commission, and cut the Throats of more than all, then it is no Mur-Why? because he tells you it is done by a Lawful Authority. and this calculated for the Meridian of England. So that you fee he is not for denying the thing, nor the person; but justifies it to be Lawful because done by Commission. And then asketh, how I will prove it? or whether I can shew any one of the Commissions, &c.

In answer to this: There needs no other proof that the Massacre in Ireland was done by Authority than the late Kings Letter to the Court of Claims in behalf of the Lord Antrim the Chief Commander in that horrid Murder. Where he tells them, that the forementioned Lord had done nothing, but what was by the Order of

his Father the Royal Martyr, and his pious Queen.

* Besides, when the charitable Collections were made in London and other parts for the relief of the distressed Protestants that had escaped the Murderers hands, and were sent away in order to go for Dublin, they were all stopt at Chester, and there rotted and perished under the Wall of that City. Now by whose power this was done, I will leave to the Readers Judgment, and for its truth its beyond all question.

Now Countrymen, is not this a good warning to-Protestants to look to themselves, seeing they are told by so notorious a Papist as John Gadbury is, that the cutting the Throats of 300000 Protessants in pursuance of the Kings Commission is not Murder?

Page 6. Of the Murder of Sir Ed. Godfrey at Somersethouse--How now Jack: what! deny that Murder to be in Somersethouse:
thou dost act thy part as if thou hadst been a Papist these 40 years:
an absolute Juggler! what, hath thy new Religion so suddenly inspired thee with its Master-piece of Impudence? Thou out-dost all thy Waser-Godmakers; for they perswade us to believe but a little kind of a Cheat about Conjuring Bread and Wine into Fless and Blood by the vertue of boc est corpus, that is Hocus Pocus: but thou

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thou dost endeavour to out-face a Truth, that no man, but those concerned in it, can have any cause to question. The King, Lords, and Commons, Judges, Juries, and all unconcern'd persons, that have ever heard the Evidence, are affured of its truth beyond the least doubt, But thou! armed with Pardon, Pension, Guilt, and Impudence, dost declare to the world, that thou wouldest be of any fide for Mony. And for Prance's pleading guilty to an Indicament I wonder you are not ashamed to mention it: if you confider that we know he was hired to do it: and that by the Priest at White-hall, &c. For I saw the Letter in his own hand that was fent to him by the order of his Wife's two Brothers, both Popifo Priests, and others of that Tribe; in Which they promised his Pardon, and that he should again live like a Man, if he would come over, and tell the truth about that Murder (he then being at Amsterdam) upon this he said, That to tell the truth in their Sense, was to forswear all he had swore lefore; and defired Ged to renounce him, if all he had (worn about Godfrey's Murder were not true; and that if he should ever deny it, he desired us all that were then in Company, which were about five or fix, to call him perjured Rogue: and let him deny this if he can. Thus Reader you fee what itress they lay on the Perjury of this poor deluded Rescal. neither he, nor this man, nor their wafer-Godmakers themselves, have hitherto been able to give better Answers and Arguments to desprove it; but to say, they are mere Stories.

And for the vizzanded Villains he speaks of, one of them is well known, namely the then Queens Confessor, who there brandished

his Sword on the Scaffold for joy the King was beheaded.

Page 7. Since that Pious Prince Charles the Second dyed a Roman Catholick, and yet Head of the Church of England. Here my Friend at the first dash doth confess, that pious Prince did dye a Roman Casholick. Really the old Gentleman is mightily obliged to him for his kindness, to tell it so impudently, that he lived a Hypocrite, and died an Idolater. For it is well known, he did communicate three times every year with the Church of England in the Sacrament. And yet by this Man he is affirmed to be a Roman Catholick. Now confider, if he was a Papist. Do you think he was not a precious pious Head of a Protestant Body. and the Church of England in a fine condition to be protected and defended from Popery by a Prince of that perswasion, and the Holy Sacrament of our Lord, is by the Lords Annointed made a Decoy to cheat the People into the belief, that he was a Protestant. But my Adversary says, that the Traytors plotted against him, while he was not declared to be a Papist, and mentions the Rve-house. Truly Fack, if you did not know, or at least believe, he was a Papist then, you were a very ignorant Fellow; for it was was well known, that he was to at his first coming into And England in the year 1660.

And when he talks of the Rre-house Plot, he says, The King's precious Life was in danger. Why? was it more in danger at that time than when Fack Gadbury was in the Meal-Tub, scouring Dangersields Kettle with Mrs. Celier, to prepare him for the Murder of that pious King, &c. I think not; but besides, the Fanaticks did

but talk of killing him, but the Papifts did it effectually.

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In the conclusion my Adversary takes care that I may know what the Church of England is: and therefore directs me to a Treatise called Good Advice, &c. written by William Pen the pretended Quaker, who is a Socinian, as appears by his Sandy Foundation shaken, where he downright denys the Trinity; and a Papist, as all men may judg by his Promotion and Favour at White-hal at this time of day; so that I am like to be well informed of the Doctrine of the Church of England by such a Fellow as this is. And to be plain with you Fack, I doubt you are out in your Topick in this point, as well as in your Head of the Church. But I perceive by your pious Opinion, that the Grand Seignior will make as good a Head of the Church as any of them all: and then too, I am sure you will be on the Government side, if possible you can, you are so good a Christian.

Page 8. Since James the Second took the Coronation Oath, &c. Here the Fellow mounts the high Rope again, and tells us, that it is true, The King did take the Coronation Oath, but it was by his own free choice, and might have chused whether he would or not. But let me tell him, that this is a gross Lye; for it is not Condescenfion and Choice in the King to take it, but an Indispensible duty: neither are the Subjects obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance till he hath taken that. For as he swears to preserve them in their Rights and Priviledges, fo they swear to stand by him in the Execution of the Laws, fo that the Oath of Allegiance and the Coronation Oath are Reciprocal and Equally binding. And the King is defective in divers points of his Duty and Power till that is performed and done. And let me tell you Mr. Fack, the Subjects have a Right as well as the King, and both by the same Law. And if the King refuseth to be a King by Law, there is neither reason nor neceffity for them to swear Obedience; for the Obedience due to him as King by Law, doth also oblige him by the same Law to protect them in their Lives, Liberties, and Estates. So that it is unreafonable that the Law should force the Subjects to swear to obey and maintain a Prince in his Right, and not compel him to give them affurance by Oath, that they shall enjoy theirs also. And if it were otherwise, it would shew great weakness in the Legislators of England to bind the one and leave the others to his Will, when the Government of both is by Compact. But I perceive

ceive my Friend John builds his opinion on Filmore, such another forry Sycophantizing Fellow as himself, who hath many flourishes and words, and but very little Law, and less Reason and Honesty. However, he and Jack together would form a most admirable fort of Government for a Kingdom or Nation to be governed by Dragoons, and converted by Booted Apostles: Thus you may see what a special Englishman our Friend is, and a hopeful Casuist, that can guard and defend their tottering Cause with nothing but Lyes.

Page 9. Since Judge Street ---- 0000000000 Trefilian---- How now Fack: What are you turned Advocate for Westminster-Hall? are those Benches supply'd with such Ignorant Fellows, that they must make use of a Scribler to defend them with Arguments of downright Impudence? This is a fine Credit for your Law and your King. Well Jack, you tell us of a Riddle, and that you have been the Oedipus to unfold it. And you fay the eleven Cyphers with Trefilian at the end of them, shews that eleven of the twelve Judges must be hanged. Why really Jack, you are in the right; for that is the meaning of it; and it doth not only shew the merit and fate of the Villains, but it is also a piece of Prophecy, that will shortly be accomplished. But pray observe: When the Fellow hath unfolded the Riddle, and told them that banging is their due; left they should faint under the Consideration of their deftiny, and think themselves into their Graves, and cozen Tyburn; He licks them up with some Oyl of Fool, and calls them Loyal Judges, and Reverend Sages; and then perks up with a strain of his accustomed Impudence; and asketh what they have done? Done ye Slave! What have they not done to make themselves compleat Trayeors, in all kind of Villany and Treason, that lyeth within the Sphere of their power and action?

First, They have by their Suffrage given the King a power Superior to Law, for which Crime Tresilian was banged. For it is one thing to connive at the Non-execution of the Laws, and another to take away their Obligatory Force; one thing to supercede a Law, wherein his own benefit is concerned, and another to dispence with Laws made for the Safety and Security of the Kingdom, Religion, and Subjects: and this they have done, in giving their Opinions, that the King may dispence with all Law, as he sees good. You may remember Jack, that when Richard the Second had pick'd a pack of Judges for his purpose, suppose such as these, or not quite so bad: and those were Tresilian, Belknappe, Holt, Fulthorp, De Burgh, Lockton, and others: the Duke of Ireland the King's Creature, with the rest of his Consorts, formed the then design into ten Queries, under the power of which (being granted) they intended to manage and carry on their cursed Plot; and on the 25. of

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August, in the eleventh year of the King, in Nottingham Castle, the said ten Queries were propounded to the foresaid Judges, to which they all consented: and when they had signed and sealed according as they were desired, Belknappe broke out into this Expression, and said: Now I want nothing but a Ship, a nimble Horse, or an Halter, to bring me to the death I deserve, for my Treason attainst the Nobles of the Land. Which ten Queries and the thirty sour Articles of Treason, which they were after charged with, you may find Printed in the Life of Richard the Second, which are soo long here to insert. And when you have considered both their Crimes, you will say that the Judges under James the Second have outdone those of Richard the Second, and yet this Man asketh

what they have done.

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Secondly, They have used their utmost endeavour to bring in Popery: they have not only connived at the base Actions, used to encourage the Popisto Party in their present damnable designs, to overthrow the Government, and alter Religion; but have also given advice and direction for the doing of it, and visibly shewed their Endeavour by encouraging base and unjust Prosecutions, Fining, Hanging, &c. all those that have stood in the way of it. And when any fuch Cause came to be tryed where the Defendant was looked on as an Enemy to the Government (as they usually fall all those that they are minded to ruin) they never used co confult Rastal, Pulton or Keble, &c. in the true Law that did relate to the merit of the Cause. But took their direction from the Lord Kings-will, Sir John doe-it, and Sir William 'Tis-well, all of them great Lawyers at White-ball. And is not the Defendant or Prisoner in a fine Condition in fuch a Case as this? But that which leaves them without excuse is, that they know the Laws which are made, and still in force against Popery, against all those that are reconciled to the Church of Rome, and those that do but affift in any thing that concerns the promotion of the See of Rome in England.

Thirdly: They have not only shewed how willing they are to have Popery introduced; but also their readiness to affist in that work, as may be seen by their Carriage at Oxford, where they may shortly hear of a piece of Burglary by them committed at Maudlin College, and other kind of Violences without any pretence of Law, unless it were that of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which at the best can be but an Abortive sprung out of the ruins of Star Chamber Tyranny. Which was long since declared to be against Law, and

an Oppression to the Subject.

Fourthly: In the West in 1685 when the Prisoners were brought before them to be tryed, they compelled them to plead guilty right or wrong, or else they threatned to hang them up presently: such a piece

piece of Barbarity that all the Histories of England can give no pa. W. rallel of it; To hang men immediately, unless they would confes themselves guilty of such Crimes, that under the pretence of Law T they might hang them a day or two afterward; and this divers persons were forced to do that were innocent, and yet they were L hanged for all that. So that after this method they defroyed more men in a fortnight or three weeks, than Trefilian, and all the H rest of those kind of Rogues did in two hundred years before. without the least remorfe or extension of the dispensing power this impertinent Fellow so idlely and so knavishly pleads for. which I apprehend that he would have it allowed for no other end but to protect and maintain such creatures as he and they are, that for Lucre and Malice will undertake any thing they are put upon, and T then they are fure to be fafe in their Villany.

But observe, my Friend John chargeth Tresilian with cruelty for inditing 2000, persons at Coventry, which was indeed a great piece of Villany; but alas! that was nothing to these #udges; for he did but pick their pockets of a little Mony; but hefe Villains murdered the men, and pickt their pockets too: So that Jeffry's need not doubt but History will record him for a famous Fellow, and the rather because he hath out-done Tresilian. And yet this man Gadbury their Advocate asketh, with whom they have conspired; what Countries they have injured; what fingle person they have oppressed, and wherein the have given the Council of Tresilian; and then bids me speak if I can. Now Sir, I have spoke, and so much truth too, that all your shams will never be able to gain-fay to clear your villanous Clients.

But the Fellow lays, That they all most happily draw in a Toke toge. ther for the good of the King, and by the Grace of God they may all live to be drawn together, and yoked for the good of the Nation. And then they'll think him their best Friend that can separate one or more of their necks from the Yoke; and also find the Effects of declaring a power in the King to dispense with all Law; and a good pair of heels will be then of more service to them than all the Arguments that can be raised to justifie their Treasons, either by themselves, the Popish Priests, or their great Advocate Jack Gadbury; and so I will

present them with a New-years Gift.

Ignify'd things! may I your leave implore, To kifs your hands, and your great Heads adore: Judges you are, but you are something more. May I draw near; and with a rough hew d pen, Give a small draught of you, the worst of men: Tell of your merit, and your mighty skill, And how your Charms all Courts of Juffice fill. Your Law's far stronger than the Common Votes, And finely flows through your dispensing Throats.

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pa- nhat Rome will ask, you muft her not deny; If Hell commands you too, you will comply: nfel There's none but you would in this Caufe combine; Law ver Things made like Men, but alt like Bruits and Swine. Law-books are traft: A Student, he's a Druige: werd Learn to fay yes; he's the accomplishe Judge: yed He wins the Scarlet Robe; and wears it too: the Ay, and deserves it well, for more's his due; fore, All that compleats a Traytor, awells in you. wer Thus you like Villains to the Benches get, BY And in defiance to the Law you fit, end. And all base Actions, that will please, commit. rfor There must you toil for Rome, and also try and Your Irish Sence, and Cobweb Policy: for Compleat your Crimes, and then you're fit to dye. True Loyal Babes, Pimps to the Church of Rome,

All dipt in Treason, Villany, and Blood? Worse than Fanatick Priests, for they being prest By a wife Prince preacht to Repeal the Test. Then here's the difference 'twixt your Popish Tools, You're downright Rogues, they only Knaves and Fools.

Trefillians Heirs; Heirs to his Crimes and Doom,

was e'er that Hall fill'd up with such a brood,

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Deus dabit his quoque funem.

Page the 10th. Since the King could dispense with the Test, &c. Here my Adverlary makes a long Harangue about the dispensing power lodged in the King, which was never questioned as ever I heard; especially in that part which concerns himself in particular. For example: In the case of Murder, the King can pardon the Injury done to him in the loss of a Subject; but he cannot wholly indemnifie the Malefactor from the rigor of the Law. As you may see in the Case of Appeal, which hath hanged those t at the King hath pardoned. So in the case of Treason, he can pardon that part of it which is against Him; but all Treason is against the Subjects as well as the King: and by my Adversaries leave, that is out of the King's power to pardon, tho le fays many have experienced it, but I know none except Papiffs, Priests and Jesuits; but for Protestants he can name few or none, and them that have, bought it with their penny as cheap as they could get it of some Mils or other Favorite.

But suppose this were granted, which he pleads for, what would he then make of it? doth that part of the Prerogative also impower the King to dispense with those Laws made by the three Eflates for the security of the Kingdom and Religion? Certainly no. For

when the Consent of the three Estates is passed into an Act, every individual Man as a Subject is bound to keep and obey it, and the King to fee it executed. And there is no Dispensing nor Repealing that Ad, but by the confent of the three Estates that made And this the Papifts well know, which makes them try fo many tricks to pack a Parliament to have it done. And notwithstanding the Judges have given their Opinions, that the King thay dispense with the Test and other Laws also in any Case where he thicks fit : Yet the court, the Priefis, and the more knowing fort of Papifts are not (you fee) fatisfied with that, but are ftill using their utmost endeavours to have it done by a form of Law! from whence the Reader may observe two things. First, that whofoever takes any place of Truft, &c. contrary to the Teft, are Trail rors, notwithstanding the Judges Opinions and the Kings Dispenfing: and this the Papifts know full well. Secondly, that this dispensing power can last no longer than the King lives, and then those that are offenders with the Judges, &c. will hardly escape the Gallows.

But I wonder my Adversary is so consident, as to say the Test was made to exclude the Duke of York from the Crown, when he was the only person therein excepted by name: but indeed it is no wonder if we consider his Folly and Impudence in every thing

elfe.

Likewise the Nole prosequi that he mentions: it is of the same nature with his power to pardon, and both ought to be used only in particular Cases of Necessity to save or relieve the Innocent, but not to make a common practice of either to protect known Villains, Thieves, Murderers, and Papists from Justice: and so I have done with the Ridiculous Obligations, salse Assertions, and impertinent Arguments about the Chronology, made of John Gadbury, the present Advocate for the base Assions and Treasons of the Enemies of England and the Protestant Religion.

I come now to take notice of the rest of his Malicious Stuff, which I find so Idle, that I shall pass by most of it, and only take notice of some of the most absurd things, to shew you how Malice and his new Religion hath transported the sellow, and made him forget to write truth.

In Page the 18th he rells us of the great plenty and abundance of Fruit and Herbage in the year 1687. When (says he) have we had a more peaceable calm and quiet year? When were we blest with greater plenty of fruit and herbage? Now observe: for in the pag, next following the Summer Ingress in his Almanack for the year 1688, he says, we have had great Scarcity of Fruit and Herbage every year since the great frot

in 1683, and particularly he says, that the two last years of 86 and 87, wheat yielded almost two thirds less than it used to do in other years. Now do you think that this man understands his own non-sence himself? For first, he comes with a when were we blest with a greater plenty than in 1687? and then in his other Libel he says, When have we had more Scarcity than in the years 1686, and 1687? Thus you see what a kind of sellow I have to deal with; but Papists inay say any thing at this time.

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He also calls it a peaceable and quiet year; but for my part I have not known the Nation in a greater Convulsion for many years than it was this last, and is still. How many worthy Honest Gentlemen were turned out of the Commission of Peace? Lord Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Governours of Towns, Commanders, &c. Men of Honor turn'd out, and Scoundrils put in; Tory's turn'd out, and Whiggs put in; Whiggs put out, and Papists put in; English Gentlemen turn'd out, and Bogtrotters put in; Law destroyed, Religion invaded, the Fundamental Laws and Rules of Government turn'd up by the Roots; the Liberties and Rights of Cities and Universities seized by force, and all to bring in Popery. And yet this Fellow calls it a peaceable quiet year.

Then he Blusters up again, and Asketh, when was Westminster Hall less thronged in term time than now? Alas Jack! that is not from Jupiter in the 7th, as you fondly imagin: but the people are sensible, that the Judges who six there, are neither wise nor honest. And what wise man will put his Cause or Estate into the hands of Fools and Knaves if he can help it? for let a Papist be Plaintist, and an Enemy to Popery the Defendant, you may know who will carry the Cause without setting a Figure. And this is the present Case of poor Ireland,

which Gadbury fays, is in a very good Condition. And perhaps so it

may in his sence, that is, to destroy the Protestants.

Page 24 and 25, he makes a long impertinent flory in order to abuse Commonwealths, and after he hath emptied himself of his frothy stuff, he comes in page 26. to give reasons why Commonwealths are to be abhorred, and Monarchy preferred, because (says he) if God had intended a man should have been in love with a Commonwealth, he would have created him with a head on each shoulder. A very learned Reason: and then by the same Rule, if God had intended the world should have been governed by Arbitrary and Lawless Monarchs, he would have sent all Princes and Kings into the world with Boots and Spurs on, and all Subjects should have been born with Saddless on their Backs, that they might have been rid without Controule, as their Riders had seen sit.

A fecond Reason is, If Government (like the body natural) should have many Heads, it would be a Monster: and would it not be the same if it had but one Head, and that a great deal too big for the body, or a very ugly one? for a single Head may be a Monster as well as two Heads.

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A third Reason is, because there is one Sun, and but one Sun in the Firmament, ergo, &c. What the Fellow brings in this for to prove Monarchy, feems to me a Paradox; and especially such a King as he pleads for: which is to consume his Subjects Wealth, to destroy the Laws he is fworn to maintain, and to bring in and impose what innovations in Religion He thinks fit, or rather what the Villanous Priests of Rome shall perswade him to that is most advantageous to their Cheating Trade under the notion of Religion. But the Sun is the universal body of Light, and like a steward in trust doth disperse and dispense it to all Stars, and to the World likewife, but doth receive from none: also the Sun preserves the Order and Government of Nature which God ordained in the beginning, but destroys none. Lastly, let him make the best of it, and the Sun is no more than a Stadtholder, or a King by Compact. For the Moon hath as great a share in the Government of the World as he hath, and Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury, as much as either of them. So that by his impertinent notion, there ought to be as many Kings as Planets in the Government of every Nation .. Because there is but one Sun, one Moon, one Saturn, one Jupiter &c. For each Planet hath his share and power in the production of men and things; neither would the order of Nature be perfect, if either of them were wanting; for God made nothing in vain, But to tell you the truth of all, this is an Arbitrary Notion, which he learned of Sir George Wharton above thirty years ago: and therefore he might have told us here also, that he spoke in that Gentlemans Cant, as well as in the Powder

But one thing I cannot pass by without taking notice of it. And that 15, in Page 27. he tells us, that a Commonwealth is the Bramble of Confusion; alluding there to the Parable of Jotham on mount Gerizzim, about the Trees going forth to choose a King; and they chose the Bramble for their King. Now you know it is the nature of a Bramble to scratch and tear all that it comes near (as Gadbury observes:) but the Bramble was not chose for a Commonwealth, but for a King. Therefore how he will make this serve to set out the greatness of a King, I cannot tell, unless he hath made choice of this to abuse and affront them; for I am fure, it can be taken no otherwise: However, pitty his Folly and his Ignorance in this and every thing elfe, for if he knew better he would do better; for when he calls the Bramble a Commonwealth, he calls himself a Common Coxcomb. But it is no wonder in this Case, because he is the same in every thing else. In his Astrology he is a very Ignorant Fellow. And his scandalous Libel throughout is nothing elfe, but Cant and Noise. As you see in the Nativity, he there talks of. which is all falle; his Palladium of Rome; his Quotations out of Haly; his pretended Astrological Reasons to prove the predictions in the Months faile; in all which it is nothing else but Trick and Sham. But I do not much wonder he is got into this faile Course and Custom, when

when I confider he is turned Papist, a Lying false Religion; and never was Religion and Prosetyte better matcht than now in Jack Gadbury and Popery. And this is the Course and Custom he will live in till the Government altars in England; for when Popery goes out of fashion, then he leaves it; and I suppose about twelve Months hence it will

be Hey for a new Religion, &c.

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Page 28. he fays, There was never such a civiliz'd Army in England as at this day : and he is fure, no man hath been wronged of a Pig, Hen, or Egg, without Redrefs, &c. Here let the whole Nation be Judges; For the behaviour of the Soldiers, and the Complaints of the People from all parts of the Nation, are visible evidences of the Fellows Impudence: But perhaps the Rapes, Robberies and Murders they commit, are nothing if they let the Pigs and the Hens alone; or perhaps he thinks the hanging of a poor Loufy Souldier or two for Robbing, is redress and Satisfaction enough for their own Crimes, and those of their Officers; but I would advise the Fellow to go down to Hounston, and the parts adjacent, or into the Countreys where they quarter, and inquire there, and no doubt but he will hear of many Abuses and Wrongs done that are yet unfatisfied, even Rapes and Murders. But perhaps Jack may be in the right of it too : for the Soldiers have done no man an injury in his sence, that is, no Papist; for in his opinion the Protestants are but like Caterpillars and Vermin, that stands in the good Catholicks way, and ought to be knocked on the Head, and fent out of the world, and therefore it is no injury to Rob and Murder them.

In Page 29. he makes a great Noise about the King's Nativity, and fays, I have calculated it, for which he doth not a little Abuse me with his unmannerly Billingsgate Complements, and says also, that I have predicted the King's Death. Yet after all, he tells the world, that the King's Nativity is not known. Why, is not this next door to Nonsense? For me to do a Nativity that is not known. But if it be known, or believed to be so, the King is the less beholding to that scandalous Fellow Gadbury, who printed it the year 1659. he gives us one special Reason (and he says, that must serve for all) why the Nativity he printed was not the Kings true one, and that is, No Imperial Nativity can have the Moon in the twelfth Houle. Now how far he would strain the word Imperial I know not. I suppose he means not less than a Crowned Head, and in that sence I will take it. Now observe, if you look into the Collection of Genitures, printed by Mr. 7. Gadbury, pag. 23. there you shall find that Henry the second, King of France, had both Sun and Moon in the twelfth House : and in Page 52. of the same Book, you will find the King of Denmark hath his Sun in the twelfth Huse; and both these printed and published by that ignorant but great Impostor J. G. Now whether he forgot these, or impudently afferted this to out-face the matter to make his Mafter believe, that what he hath writ is true: I will leave to his own Confession, and

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conclude.

conclude, that a Lyar ought to have a good memory, the want of which is it feems this poor Gentlemans misfortune: for these were both *Imperial Nativities*, and both *Crowned Heads*. Of which I could give you more Examples were it convenient: but two out of his own Book is more than ten out of the most Authentick Author in

being, and proves the Fellows Impudence the greater.

In Page 30, he basely abuseth me, when he says, that I doom'd the French King to Death three years ago, which is falle: for I never had any Discourse with him in three years before that, except September the 9th 1685, and then we had no discourse of that nature. So that I perceive he had it by hear-fay, or elfe he made it to ferve the turn at this time; but be it how it will, I suppose there is an ingenious Gentleman, living near Ludgate, that can justifie me in this that I shall now fay, and he understands Astrology well, Mr. C. B. who is the Gentleman I mentioned before, met me in March or April, 1685. in an evening between Ludgate and St. Pau's. And after other Discourse about Nativities, he asked me, if the King of France would dye that year; and if I had ever faid fo, I told him, that he had two very bad Directions then coming up, but I durst not be positive concerning his Death; but I did believe if he did not dye, yet he would very narrowly escape it; but I had never said positively, that he would And in this thing, that Gentleman if he pleaseth, can do me Justice, till I can come to do my self Justice upon this Lying pittiful Fellow. Now let any man that observed that year, and the French King's Affairs, remember in what condition he was between October that year, and April or May the year following, when he lay in that wretched fullom Condicion, that as the Letters gave us an account, he stunk, and was notiome to his Attendants, by reason of that Distemper in Ano, yet it held him about a year and more: but the greatest danger was in the first six Manths. Now the reason why I could not be positive, whether he would live or dye, was from directions he then had to operate, that I had not had Experience of, neither doth Gadbury know any thing of it to this day.

But I remember a certain Gentleman that I could name, went to Gadbury after the late King dyed and asked him, upon what direction he Aftrologically dyed? and with a great deal of top gravity he told him, that it was the Physicians: thereby intimating that the Physicians had murdered him; which was very difingenious of him to blame those Gentlemen that used their utmost endeavour to preserve him; but indeed he could give no true account of his death Astrologically, nor really any at all, tho he dyed upon the operation of fix or seven Directions, and therefore he was obliged to make use of any Sham to

ftop the Gentlemans mouth that asked him.

In Page 32. he shews his Skill in Astrology: where he denies that the part of Fortum can be directed for life, Pray Mr, Gadbury what direction

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rection kill'd Charles the first of England? I know your Answer; for you can make no other but this, that he fuffered upon the Direction of the Ascendent to the Square of Mars; if so, why did not the Ascendent to the Square of Mars kill in the Earl of Effex his Nativity? Like Causes. like Effects: for none of your Shams shall pass upon me: can you refolve this point now with all your Skill? And in the Earl of Strafford's Nativity, you make the Midheaven to the body of Saturn kill: and the Sun is giver of Life. Yet in the Nativity of the Princess Royal: the Midheaven to the body if Mars gives Marriage: is not this fine Stuff? And in the Case of Henry the Eighth, and Queen Mary, neither the body nor the opposition of Saturn would kill: are not you ashamed of this Nonsence? if you are not, you may. But I shall expose you and your collection in a treatise by it self, in which Case I will use you very kindly; but in the mean time pray tell us fairly in print what Direction it was that kill'd that worthy Gentleman Sr. Frech. Hollis: He that you promised him, he should live some decades of years, and he was shor to pieces within fix Months after. Just so, you will chear the Papists and your Master too; for the part of Fortune is Hileg in his Nativity, and fo it was in his Fathers. Pray tell us, by what Rules in Aftrology you predicted the Queen of England should be brought to bed of a Boy in the year 1686. Did not the Devil and the Priests deceive you that bout? I suppose it was a Whitehal Scheam which you judged that by, perhaps of the same mans setting as that was which you predicted the taking away the City of Londons Charter by, though you laid the sham on an Ecliple of the Moon you know. Now when you have confidered all this Nonfense, Sham and Cheat, how can you have the impudence to pretend to be Master and Teacher of any other Astrology than a faise one? and who do you think will believe you, Fools excepted?

Likewise in the same Page 32. he is so notoriously bold as to deny my quotations from Ptolomey, that is lib. 3. Chap. 12. de parte Fortuna, and Chap. 13. Quot fint Proragatores. The first of which he says treats of de Impedimentis & Infirmitatibus Nati, &c. and the second de qualitatibus Anima Nati. Now I will appeal to all those Gentlemen that have that worthy Author by them of the best Impression, which is that of Melanethon, who is in the truth He or I; for if the 12. and 13. Chapters of the third Book of Ptolomeys Quadripartite doth not treat the one departe Fortune, and the other de Prorogatoribus; then I never have read that Book in my whole life: But I suppose this Fellow hath cheared himself with the Translation of Camerarius, which is the worst in being, but it is indeed good enough for him; for if he had a better, he knows not what use to make of it. Now you that are able to examine this Case and judge it, will see what a strange Fellow I have here to do with; for the two Chapters he there alledgeth are the 17.

and the 18. of that third Book.

In Page 33. he tells us, that he was there about to lay by his pen?

but upon new Confiderations fresh Matter came in, and my prevarications and abuse of art makes him enter into a long preamble about the Conjunctions of Saturn and Jupiter, of which he gives you a very lame account, but it serves to those that do not understand better, but to what purpose he luggs them in I know not, neither can I apprehend any oceasion for them in his pretended answer to that Alman.

In Page 40. he brings in the Palladium of Rome, to shew you that it is under no such misfortunes as I pretend to say it is, neither says he, is there any reason for it, in the figure he produceth in the first place. I never spoke any thing as to the Buildings and Foundations of Rome, but the Cheating Crew that there refides; for it is not against the stone Walls that I shoot, but the Murder, Idolatry, and Villany of those that pretend to be the Head, Members and Body of that cursed Antichristian Society, who prophanely call themselves the Church of Christ, and Christians; for in the same Houses there might good pious People dwell, were these removed or destroyed: and Rome may be Rome, when the Pope and all his Lewd Buggering Clergy are gone : But if Gadbury pleaseth to consider the present Affairs between the King of France and the Pope, and how dreadfully that Storm threatens the Holy See if it goes forward, I suppose he will not be so impertinently positive in his Judgment from the Palladium now, as he was at the writing of that Malicious Pamphlet. Again, let him with this also consider how the Lords Inquisitors and Cardinals did handle the Pope in the Affairs of Molinos. I think this is an untoward Omen to the Grandeur of the Infallible Power lodged in the Pope, as they fay. Which is further aggravated by that flight they put upon his Bull at Collen; all which confidered together, tells us, that either the Palladium is a false position, or else the Prophetical Interpreter thereof gives a Lying Judgment to delude the Papifts, &c.

Rome stands, 'tis true, unable to defie One Monarch's Fury, or our Prophefy.

In Page 42. the Fellow tells us, that the Heavens shew glorious things not only to England and Rome, but to all Christendom, to the advancement of the true Religion, and the depression of Heresy and Schism. This Heresy that he here speaks of, is the Protestant Religion, and the Doctrine of the Church of England which you see he hath here doom'd to destruction and ruin, for which they are infinitely obliged to him: and the true Religion to be advanced and established, is Popery, in which this Fellow is imbarked.

In Page 46. he fays, Dangerfield was fetcht out of prison by a kind-hearted old Woman: which was Mrs. Cellier, the pillory'd Popilo Midwife. Well Jack, did She release him from thence for pure Charity's sake or not? No: he was to be her Stallion, to kill the King, and to get inher Husband's Debts Nay then I think he was to earn his Deliverance, and She knowing that he had been whip'd and pillory'd be-

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fore, as you say He was, gave Her affurance enough, that He was for the design She released him for: People of an equal Share of Sence, of Reputation or Honesty always delight in each others Compa-

ny; Like the Proverb, Similis simili gaudet.

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He goes on and tells us, that I have bounded the Happiness of England; and that it shall terminate in October 1688. but this is false. For I conclude, that the Glory and Happiness of England, the Protestant Religion, and Churchof England, will then begin to appear, and suddenly after thrive and flourish again, to the Eternal sorrow and grief of Jack Gadbury, and all his curied Faction, that so much desire and delight in the ruin and destruction of the Protestants, and Protestant Religion. But like a Fool He tells the World there, that I threaten the King with Poyson, when I mention the Spanish Apple. I perceive the Fellow is Ignorant what the meaning of an Orangien Apple is; and if he be, let him be so still, till the Judgment of God comes upon them.

And at laft, he hits on the great Mystery, and tells us, that I have forgot my self, and foolishly talk of things to happen several years after me are all destroyed. Now who He means by the word me, I cannot perfectly tell. I suppose he means the Papists; for he cannot be so impudent after all these villanies and abusive Language to the Church of England and Protestants, crying up Popery, and railing at its Enemies, calling them Traytors and Rebels, &c. to believe any man will think him a Protestant tho he fays he is, or to shroud himself under that title for secufity. For in his Station and to the best of his power, he hath been as ill a man as any among them, no disparagement to others. But it he means we Papists, I do not doubt of seeing them destroyed either in person or power, or both; and this in a shorter time than the man thinks of; and after that, to see those other Effects of the conjunction that will happen in those years, that doth succeed the time of their opposition, which like the conjunction is a triple one, and are in the year 169 2, and 1693. from Sagitary and Gemini, and doth particularly concern London, &cc.

The CONCLUSION.

Jow by way of Conclusion: I will first be so kind to Mr. J. Gad-bury as to give him half a dozen Astrological operations in his own Nativity, which he is notable to perform himself. And secondly, I will give him some good advice, sit for one that is under such vines and circumstances as he himself is, which I hope will reform him. Since his coming out of the Gatehouse prison, in the year 1679. he with had several eminent directions, the chief of which were the midurent of the trine of the Sun and Venus; but now the case is altered; and he hath in the years following some of a contrary nature and sect to operate, as you may here see:

Moon

Moon ad quad : Mercur: mdo dd: Arcus: 60:48 | 61 ye: 2 mon Afcend ad Corp : Jovis ----- Arc : 61:48 | 62 ye: 2 mon Sol ad par: Satur: in Zodiaco Arc: 64: 3 | 64 ye: 10 mon. 65:31 | 66 ye: 4 mon-65:56 | 66 ye: 9 mon-Luna ad quadr . Solis mdo dd: Arc: Luna ad par: Martis motu rapto: Arc: 68: 57 70 ye: 2 mon. Sol ad oppositi Saturni Arc :

The Ascendent to the body of Jupiter is a good direction, but it is so attended, that it will lose much of its Lustre; for besides those before and after it, in that very year the Moon comes to the body of Mars, Square of Mercury, and Square of the Sun, all Secundary; and

therefore it cannot be so great as it would have been otherwise.

But for the four last directions here mentioned, I must tell him that they will put all his Popil Politicks, and pious vertues into exercise; and it will be well, if he keeps out of his old Lodging at the entrance into the Palace yard again. And yet I dare affure him, that none of these directions will kill him, they only give trouble or travel.

Secondly, feeing the Stars will be fo cruel and unkind to their great and only Secretary and Minion Dr. Jack, I would advise him to lead a godly, righteous and fober life, (which he never did yet) and by that means prepare himself to undergo and receive the fury of these angry Stars. The best way I can advise him, is to run over bis beads twice a day more than ordinary, whip himself harder and more on good Fryday, hear Mass frequently, and go as often as may be to Father Peters to Confession; and this being done, there is no doubt of his being a Saint, and as good a Christian as Pope John the twelfth, Raviliack, or Guido Vaux

And my friend being come to this pitch of piety, fit to receive instructions, I would advise him to repent of all his villanies against the Laws and Subjects of England, in raving to have the Test repealed, in which case I do recommend to his consideration the Letter of the Penfinaris Fagel, where he is affured, that the true Heir to the Crown of England is really against setting up Popery and Repealing the Test; which I hope every true Englishman will take notice of: and the rather, because one and twenty moneths is not an age.

His shaning the fire of Lordon; for which let him read Sir Robert

Brooks's report to the Committee.

His Justifying the murder of the Protestants in Ireland. and denying that the Papists murdered Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, with many more which I hope fo religious a man as this is will lay to heart, and hear tily repent of.

When thou fawest a thief thou consentedst with him, and has

been partakers with Adulterers.

These things thou hast done, and I kept silence; thou thoughtel that I was altogether such a one as thy felf, Pfalm 50.

Mars in opposition to the Af endent and Saturn in the fame Afred with the Su makes one Alfolute Knave and Treacher, Collec: Genitu: Aph. 87.

This Aphoritin was made by 7. Gadbury, and it takes place in his own ativity. FINIS.

